

What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating hyperlipidemia in a mammal, said method comprises a step of administering to said mammal an effective amount of an RAR antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist.

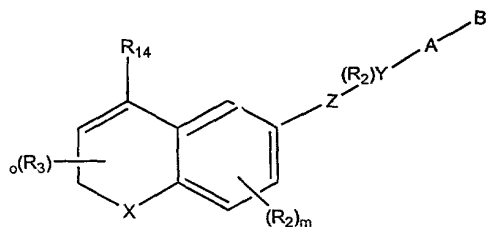
2. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR is selected from the group consisting of  $\text{RAR}\alpha$ ,  $\text{RAR}\beta$ , and  $\text{RAR}\gamma$ .

3. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist is effective to lower the level of circulating lipid in a mammal, including a human being.

4. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist is effective to lower the level of circulating triglyceride in a mammal, including a human being.

5. A method of claim 1 wherein the step of administering said RAR antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist further prevents myocardial infarction.

6. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



wherein X is S, O,  $\text{NR}'$  where  $\text{R}'$  is H or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, or

X is  $[\text{C}(\text{R}_1)_2]_n$  where  $\text{R}_1$  is independently H or alkyl

of 1 to 6 carbons, and n is an integer between, and including, 0 and 2, and;

R<sub>2</sub> is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons, or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

R<sub>3</sub> is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons or F, and;

m is an integer having the value of 0 - 3, and;

o is an integer having the value of 0 - 3, and;

Z is -C≡C-,

-N=N-,

-N=CR<sub>1</sub>-,

-CR<sub>1</sub>=N,

-(CR<sub>1</sub>=CR<sub>1</sub>)<sub>n'</sub>- where n' is an integer having the value 0 - 5,

-CO-NR<sub>1</sub>-,

-CS-NR<sub>1</sub>-,

-NR<sub>1</sub>-CO,

-NR<sub>1</sub>-CS,

-COO-,

-OCO-;

-CSO-;

-OCS-;

Y is a phenyl or naphthyl group, or heteroaryl selected from a group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl and pyrazolyl, said phenyl and heteroaryl groups being optionally substituted with one or two R<sub>2</sub> groups, or

when Z is -(CR<sub>1</sub>=CR<sub>1</sub>)<sub>n'</sub>- and n' is 3, 4 or 5 then Y represents a direct valence bond between said (CR<sub>2</sub>=CR<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n'</sub> group and B;

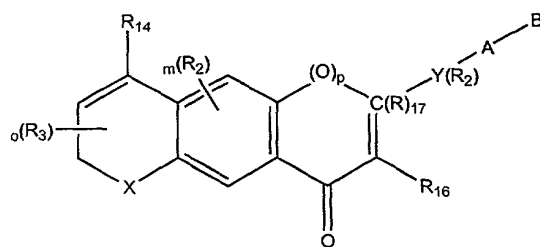
A is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub> where q is 0-5, lower branched chain alkyl having 3-6 carbons, cycloalkyl having 3-6 carbons, alkenyl having 2-6 carbons and 1 or 2 double bonds, alkynyl having 2-6 carbons and 1 or 2 triple bonds;

B is hydrogen, COOH or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, COOR<sub>8</sub>, CONR<sub>9</sub>R<sub>10</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sub>11</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>OCOR<sub>11</sub>, CHO, CH(OR<sub>12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CHOR<sub>13</sub>O, -COR<sub>7</sub>, CR<sub>7</sub>(OR<sub>12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CR<sub>7</sub>OR<sub>13</sub>O, or tri-lower alkylsilyl, where R<sub>7</sub> is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or alkenyl group containing 1 to 5 carbons, R<sub>8</sub> is an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons or trimethylsilylalkyl where the alkyl group has 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5 to 10 carbons, or R<sub>8</sub> is phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>9</sub> and R<sub>10</sub> independently are hydrogen, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5-10 carbons, or phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>11</sub> is lower alkyl, phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>12</sub> is lower alkyl, and R<sub>13</sub> is divalent alkyl radical of 2-5 carbons, and

R<sub>14</sub> is (R<sub>15</sub>)<sub>r</sub>-phenyl, (R<sub>15</sub>)<sub>r</sub>-naphthyl, or (R<sub>15</sub>)<sub>r</sub>-heteroaryl where the heteroaryl group has 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, r is an integer having the values of 0 - 5, and

R<sub>15</sub> is independently H, F, Cl, Br, I, NO<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>8</sub>)COR<sub>8</sub>, NR<sub>8</sub>CON(R<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, OH, OCOR<sub>8</sub>, OR<sub>8</sub>, CN, an alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, fluoro substituted alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, an alkenyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 double bonds, alkynyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 triple bonds, or a trialkylsilyl or trialkylsilyloxy group where the alkyl groups independently have 1 to 6 carbons.

7. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



wherein X is S, O, NR' where R' is H or alkyl of 1

to 6 carbons, or

X is  $[C(R_1)_2]_n$  where  $R_1$  is independently H or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and n is an integer between, and including, 0 and 2, and;

5  $R_2$  is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I,  $CF_3$ , fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons, or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

$R_3$  is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl of 1 to 6  
10 carbons or F, and;

m is an integer having the value of 0, 1, 2, or 3, and;

o is an integer having the value of 0, 1, 2, or 3, and;

15 Y is a phenyl or naphthyl group, or heteroaryl selected from a group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl and pyrrazolyl, said phenyl and heteroaryl groups being optionally substituted with one  
20 or two  $R_2$  groups, and;

A is  $(CH_2)_q$  where q is 0-5, lower branched chain alkyl having 3-6 carbons, cycloalkyl having 3-6 carbons, alkenyl having 2-6 carbons and 1 or 2 double bonds, alkynyl having 2-6 carbons and 1 or 2 triple  
25 bonds, and;

B is hydrogen, COOH or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  $COOR_8$ ,  $CONR_9R_{10}$ ,  $-CH_2OH$ ,  $CH_2OR_{11}$ ,  $CH_2OCOR_{11}$ , CHO,  $CH(OR_{12})_2$ ,  $CHOR_{13}O$ ,  $-COR_7$ ,  $CR_7(OR_{12})_2$ ,  $CR_7OR_{13}O$ , or tri-lower alkylsilyl, where  $R_7$  is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or alkenyl group containing 1 to 5 carbons,  
30  $R_8$  is an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons or trimethylsilylalkyl where the alkyl group has 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5 to 10 carbons, or  $R_8$  is phenyl or lower alkylphenyl,  $R_9$  and  $R_{10}$  independently  
35 are hydrogen, an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5-10 carbons, or phenyl or lower alkylphenyl,  $R_{11}$  is lower alkyl, phenyl or lower alkylphenyl,  $R_{12}$  is lower alkyl, and  $R_{13}$  is divalent alkyl radical of 2-5 carbons, and;

$R_{14}$  is  $(R_{15})_r$ -phenyl,  $(R_{15})_r$ -naphthyl, or  $(R_{15})_r$ -heteroaryl where the heteroaryl group has 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S and N,  $r$  is an integer having the values of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, and;

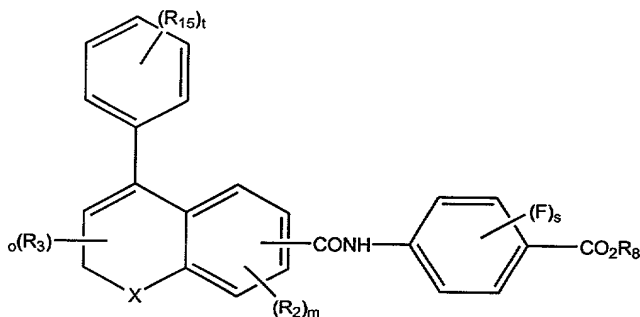
$R_{15}$  is independently H, F, Cl, Br, I,  $NO_2$ ,  $N(R_8)_2$ ,  $N(R_8)COR_8$ ,  $NR_8CON(R_8)_2$ , OH,  $OCOR_8$ ,  $OR_8$ , CN, an alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, fluoro substituted alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, an alkenyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 double bonds, alkynyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 triple bonds, or a trialkylsilyl or trialkylsilyloxy group where the alkyl groups independently have 1 to 6 carbons, and;

$R_{16}$  is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

$R_{17}$  is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH or  $OCOR_{11}$ , and;

$p$  is zero or 1, with the proviso that when  $p$  is 1 then there is no  $R_{17}$  substituent group, and  $m$  is an integer between, and including, 0 and 2.

8. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



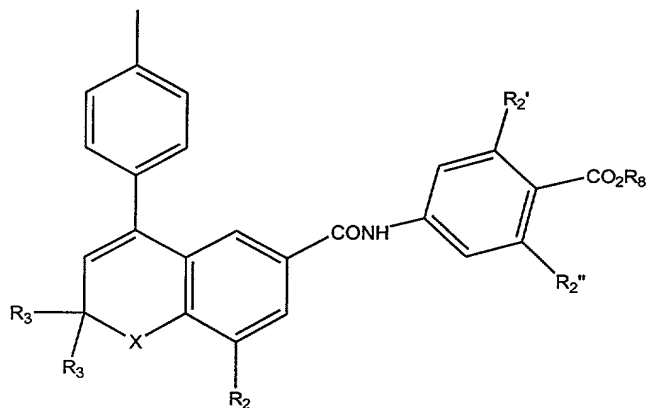
where  $X$  is  $C(R_1)_2$  or O, and;

$R_1$  is H or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

$R_2$  is independently lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I,  $CF_3$ , fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH, SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons, or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

- m is an integer having the value of 0-3, and;  
 $R_3$  is independently lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons or F, and;  
o is an integer having the value of 0-3, and;  
5 s is an integer having the value of 1-3, and;  
 $R_8$  is an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons or trimethylsilylalkyl where the alkyl group has 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5 to 10 carbons, or  $R_8$  is phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, and;  
10  $R_{15}$  is independently H, F, Cl, Br, I,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{R}_8)_2$ ,  $\text{COR}_8$ ,  $\text{NR}_8\text{CON}(\text{R}_8)_2$ ,  $\text{OCOR}_8$ ,  $\text{OR}_8$ , CN, an alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, fluoro substituted alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbons, an alkenyl group having 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 double bonds, an alkynyl group having 1 to 15  
10 carbons and 1 to 3 triple bonds, or a trialkylsilyl or trialkylsilyloxy group where the alkyl groups independently have 1 to 6 carbons, and;  
t is an integer having the values of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and;  
20 the CONH group is in the 6 or 7 position of the benzopyran, and in the 2 or 3 position of the dihydronaphthalene ring, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

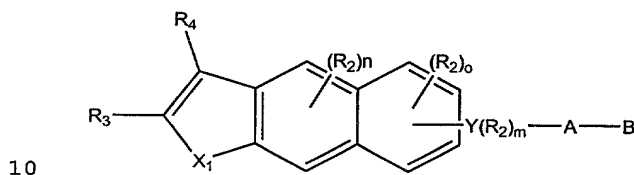
- 25 9. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



- 30 where X is  $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  or O, and;

$R_2$  is H or Br, and;  
 $R_2$ , and  $R_2$ , independently are H or F, and;  
 $R_3$  is H or  $CH_3$ , and;  
 $R_8$  is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, or a  
 5 pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

10. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



wherein  $X_1$  is:  $-C(R_1)_2-$ ,  $-C(R_1)_2-C(R_1)_2-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-O-$ ,  $-NR_1-$ ,  
 $-C(R_1)_2-O-$ ,  $-C(R_1)_2-S-$ , or  $C(R_1)_2-NR_1-$ ; and  
 $R_1$  is independently H or alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons; and  
 15  $R_2$  is optional and is independently defined as lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I,  $CF_3$ , fluoro substituted alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, OH SH, alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons, or alkylthio of 1 to 6 carbons; and  
 $m$  is an integer between, and including, 0 and 4; and  
 20  $n$  is an integer between, and including, 0 and 2; and  
 $o$  is an integer between, and including, 0 and 3; and  
 $R_3$  is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br or I; and  
 $R_4$  is  $(R_5)_p$ -phenyl,  $(R_5)_p$ -naphthyl,  $(R_5)_p$ -heteroaryl  
 25 where the heteroaryl group is five-membered or 6-membered and has 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N; and  
 $p$  is an integer between, and including, 0 and 5; and  
 $R_5$  is optional and is defined as independently F, Cl,  
 30 Br, I,  $NO_2$ ,  $N(R_8)_2$ ,  $N(R_8)COR_8$ ,  $N(R_8)CON(R_8)_2$ , OH,  $OCOR_8$ ,  $OR_8$ , CN, COOH,  $COOR_8$ , an alkyl group having from 1 to 10 carbons, an alkenyl group having from 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to three double bonds, alkynyl group having from 1 to 10 carbons and 1 to 3 triple bonds,  
 35 or a (trialkyl)silyl or (trialkyl)silyloxy group where

the alkyl groups independently have from 1 to 6 carbons; and

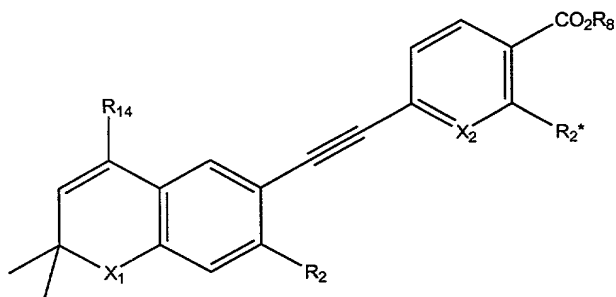
Y is a phenyl or naphthyl group, or a heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl and pyrrazolyl, said phenyl and heteroaryl groups being optionally substituted with one or two  $R_2$  groups, or Y is  $-(CR_3=CR_3)_r-$ ; and

r is an integer between, and including, 1 and 3; and  
A is  $(CH_2)_q$  where q is an integer from 0-5, lower branched chain alkyl having from 3 to 6 carbons, cycloalkyl having from 3 to 6 carbons, alkenyl having from 2 to 6 carbons and 1 or 2 double bonds, alkenyl having from 2 to 6 carbons and 1 or 2 triple bonds, with the proviso that when Y is  $-(CR_3=CR_3)_r-$  then A is  $(CH_2)_q$  and q is 0; and

B is H, COOH or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  $COOR_8$ ,  $CONR_9R_{10}$ ,  $-CH_2OH$ ,  $CH_2OR_{11}$ ,  $CH_2OCOR_{11}$ , CHO,  $CH(OR_{12})_2$ ,  $CHOR_{13}O$ ,  $-COR_7$ ,  $CR_7(OR_{12})_2$ ,  $CR_7OR_{13}O$ , or  $Si(C_{1-6}alkyl)_3$ , wherein  $R_7$  is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or alkenyl group containing 1 to 5 carbons,  $R_8$  is an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons or (trimethylsilyl)alkyl, where the alkyl groups has 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5 to 10 carbons, or  $R_8$  is phenyl or lower alkylphenyl,  $R_9$  and  $R_{10}$  independently are H, a lower alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5-10 carbons, or phenyl or lower alkylphenyl,  $R_{11}$  is lower alkyl, phenyl or lower alkylphenyl,  $R_{12}$  is lower alkyl, and  $R_{13}$  is a divalent alkyl radical of 2-5 carbons.

11. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:





where  $X_1$  is S or O;

$X_2$  is CH or N;

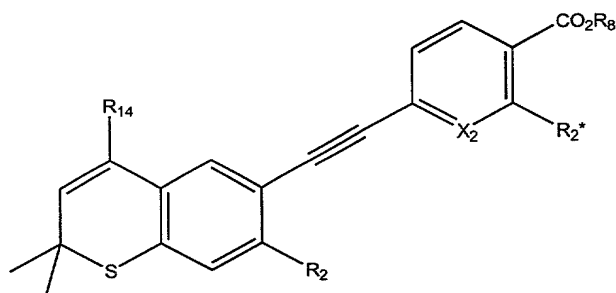
5  $R_2$  is H, F,  $CF_3$ , or alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons;

$R_2^*$  is H, F, or  $CF_3$ ;

$R_8$  is H, or lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons;

$R_{14}$  is unsubstituted phenyl, thienyl or pyridyl, or phenyl, thienyl or pyridyl substituted with one to  
 10 three  $R_{15}$  groups, where  $R_{15}$  is lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, chlorine,  $CF_3$ , or alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

12. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR  
 15 antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



20 wherein  $X_2$  is CH or N, and;

$R_2$  is H, F, or  $OCH_3$ , and;

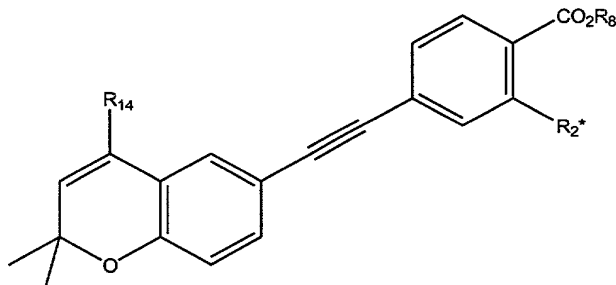
$R_2^*$  is H or F, and;

$R_8$  is H, or lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and;

$R_{14}$  is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 4-  
 25 (lower-alkyl)phenyl, 5-(lower alkyl)-2-thienyl, and 6-(lower alkyl)-3-pyridyl where lower alkyl has 1 to 6 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said

compound.

13. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:

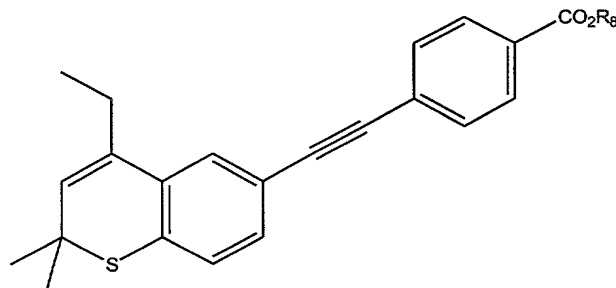


where  $R_2^*$  is H or F;

$R_8$  is H, or lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, and

- 10  $R_{14}$  is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, and 4-(lower-alkyl)phenyl, where lower alkyl has 1 to 6 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

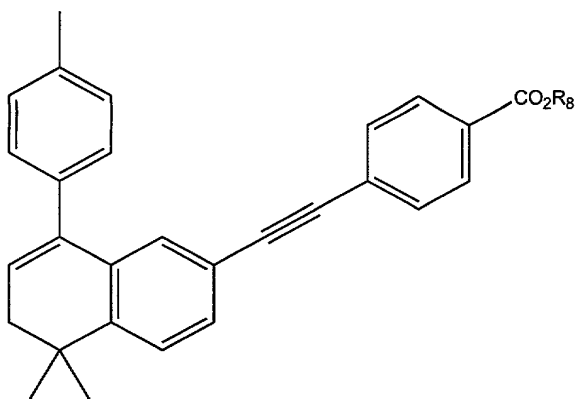
- 15 14. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



- 20 where  $R_8$  is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

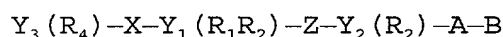
15. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:

25 structure:



where  $R_8$  is H, lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

16. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



Where  $Y_1$  is phenyl, naphthyl, or heteroaryl selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazonyl, ozazolyl, imidazolyl, and pyrrazolyl, said phenyl, naphthyl, and heteroaryl groups being substituted with an  $R_1$  group, and further substituted or unsubstituted with one or two  $R_2$  groups;

$R_1$  is  $C_{1-10}$  alkyl, 1-ademantyl, 2-tetrahydropyranoxy, trialkylsilanyloxy where alkyl has up to 6 carbons, OH, alkoxy where the alkyl group has up to 10 carbons, alkylthio where the alkyl group has up to 10 carbons, or  $OCH_2OC_{1-6}$  alkyl;

$R_2$  is lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons, F, Cl, Br, I,  $CF_3$ ,  $CF_2CF_3$ , OH,  $OR_3$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $N(R_3)_2$ , CN,  $N_3$ ,  $COR_3$ ,  $NHCOR_3$ , COOH, or  $COOR_3$ ;

X is  $(C(R_3)_2)$ , S, SO,  $SO_2$ , O or  $NR_3$ ;

Z is  $-C\equiv C-$ ,

$-N=N-$ ,

$-N(O)=N-$ ,

$-N=N(O)-$ ,

$-N=CR_3-$ ,

$-CR_3=N$ ,

- (CR<sub>3</sub>=CR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub>- where n is an integer having the value 0 - 5,

-CO-NR<sub>3</sub>-,  
-CS-NR<sub>3</sub>-,  
5 -NR<sub>3</sub>-CO,  
-NR<sub>3</sub>-CS,  
-COO- ,  
-OCO- ;  
-CSO- ;  
10 -OCS- ; or  
-CO-CR<sub>3</sub>=R<sub>3</sub>-O,

R<sub>3</sub> is independently H or lower alkyl of 1 to 6 carbons;

Y<sub>2</sub> is a phenyl or naphthyl group, or heteroaryl  
15 selected from a group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl and pyrrazolyl, said phenyl, naphthyl and heteroaryl groups being unsubstituted or substituted with one or two R<sub>2</sub> groups, or

20 when Z is -(CR<sub>3</sub>=CR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub>- and n is 3, 4 or 5 then Y<sub>2</sub> represents a direct valence bond between said -(CR<sub>3</sub>=CR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub> group and B;

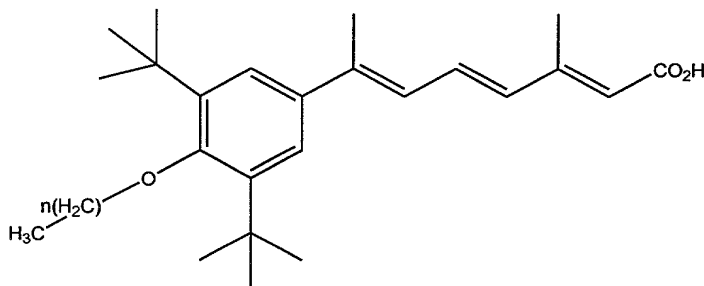
Y<sub>3</sub> is phenyl, naphthyl, or heteroaryl selected from a group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, furyl,  
25 pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl and pyrrazolyl, said phenyl, naphthyl and heteroaryl groups being unsubstituted or substituted with one to three R<sub>4</sub> groups, where R<sub>4</sub> is alkyl of 1 to 10 carbons, fluoro-substituted alkyl of 1  
30 to 10 carbons, alkenyl of 2 to 10 carbons and having 1 to 3 triple bonds, F, Cl, Br, I, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, NR<sub>3</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>, COOH, COOC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, OH, SH, OC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, and SC<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl;

A is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub> where q is from 0-5, lower branched alkyl having 3-6 carbons, cycloalkyl having 3-6  
35 carbons, alkenyl, having 2-6 carbons and 1-2 double bonds, alkynyl having 2-6 carbons and 1 to 2 triple bonds, and

B is hydrogen, COOH or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, COOR<sub>8</sub>, CONR<sub>9</sub>R<sub>10</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sub>11</sub>,

CH<sub>2</sub>OCOR<sub>11</sub>, CHO, CH(OR<sub>12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CHOR<sub>13</sub>O, -COR<sub>7</sub>, CR<sub>7</sub>(OR<sub>12</sub>)<sub>2</sub>,  
 CR<sub>7</sub>OR<sub>13</sub>O, or Si(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl)<sub>3</sub>, where R<sub>7</sub> is an alkyl,  
 cycloalkyl or alkenyl group containing 1 to 5 carbons,  
 R<sub>8</sub> is an alkyl group of 1 to 10 carbons or  
 5 trimethylsilylalkyl where the alkyl group has 1 to 10  
 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5 to 10 carbons, or  
 R<sub>8</sub> is phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>9</sub> and R<sub>10</sub>  
 independently are hydrogen, an alkyl group of 1 to 10  
 carbons, or a cycloalkyl group of 5-10 carbons, or  
 10 phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>11</sub> is lower alkyl, phenyl  
 or lower alkylphenyl, R<sub>12</sub> is lower alkyl, and R<sub>13</sub> is  
 divalent alkyl radical of 2-5 carbons, or a  
 pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound.

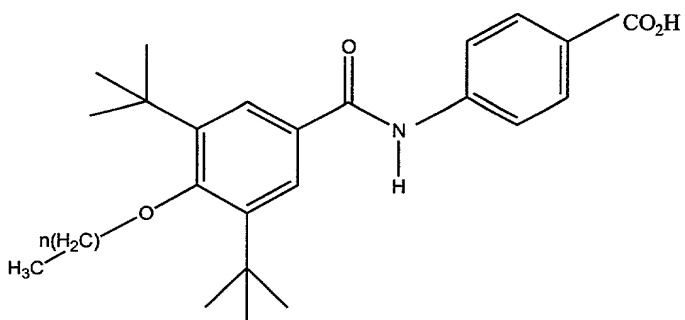
15 17. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR  
 antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical  
 structure:



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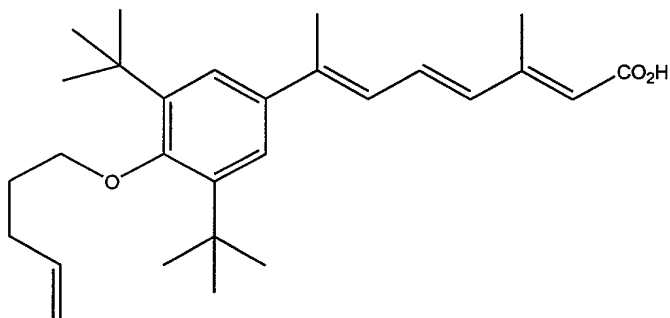
where n is an integer from 1 to 10.

18. A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR  
 antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical  
 25 structure:



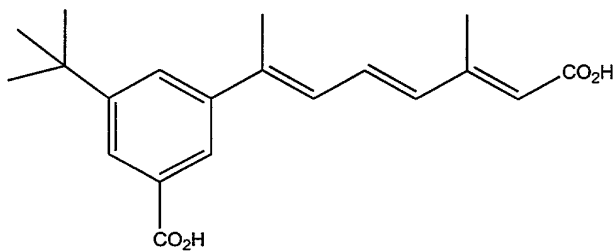
where n is an integer from 1 to 10.

- 5            19.            A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



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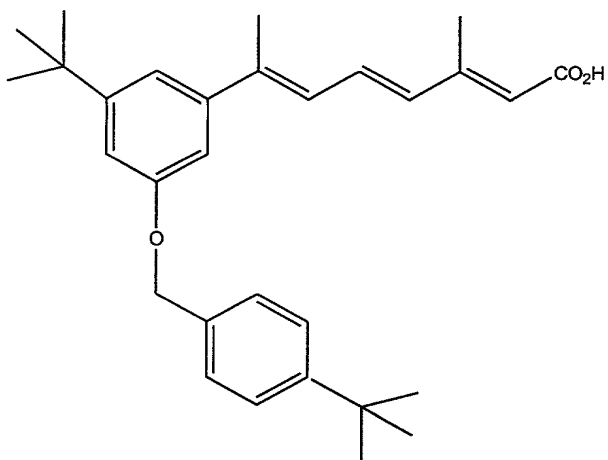
20.            A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:



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21.            A method of claim 1 wherein said RAR antagonist or RAR inverse agonist has the chemical structure:

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22. A method of claim 1 wherein the RAR  
5 antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist is administered orally.

23. A method of claim 1 wherein the RAR  
10 antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist is administered topically.

24. A method of claim 1 wherein the RAR  
15 antagonist or an RAR inverse agonist is administered systemically.

25. A method for treating hyperlipidemia in a  
mammal, said method comprises a step of administering  
to said mammal an effective amount of 4-[[4-(4-  
ethylphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-(2H)-thiochromen-6-yl]-  
20 ethynyl]-benzoic acid (AGN 194310).

26. A method of claim 24 wherein the step of  
administering 4-[[4-(4-ethylphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-(2H)-  
thiochromen-6-yl]-ethynyl]-benzoic acid lowers the  
25 level of circulating triglycerides (AGN 194310).